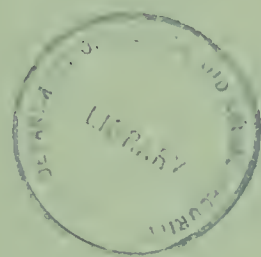


LOUTH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND OF THE

Surveyor to the Council

AND

Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1969

L O U T H R U R A L D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

1 9 6 9

Chairman of the Council :

Councillor C. C. TURNER

Vice-Chairman of the Council :

Councillor I. H. JACKLIN

PUBLIC HEALTH & WORKS COMMITTEE

Chairman :

Councillor R. S. MARSHALL

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor J. C. SHAW

Councillor B. S. Bett

Councillor J. M. Smith

Councillor E. S. Brant

Councillor S. Spendlow

Councillor P. Brett

Councillor P. J. Stokes

Councillor L. E. A. Bullivant

Councillor N. H. Stovin

Councillor N. A. Forman

Councillor C. B. Turner

Councillor I. H. Jacklin

Councillor C. C. Turner

Councillor J. W. Needham

Councillor C. Vinter

Councillor J. W. Nurrish

Councillor D. R. Webb

B. C. V. SPENCE

Clerk to the Council

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE LOUTH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1969.

There were 355 births during 1969. This represents a Live Birth Rate of 18.0 per thousand population. When standardised to enable it to be compared with the Birth Rate for England and Wales, we get a value of 20.0 per thousand standard population. The birth rate for England and Wales is 16.3. The local birth rate thus continues as it has for the past ten years at least, to be above the national average.

Illegitimate live births expressed as a percentage of total live births numbered 4. This proportion has remained fairly constant over the past ten years in contrast with the rising national trend.

Deaths during the year numbered 207 giving a death rate of 10.5 per 1,000 population. The death rate when standardised for comparative purposes amounts to 10.2 per thousand standard population. The death rate for England and Wales for 1969 was 11.9 per thousand population. It will be seen by reference to Table 3 that the standardised death rate has continued to be less than the rate for England and Wales for several years at least.

The Infant Mortality Rate - the number of deaths occurring in the first year of life for every thousand live births amounts to 8. For England and Wales the figure is 18. The Infant Mortality Rate has been below that for England and Wales for the past 7 years but the numbers involved are small and great importance should not be attached to them statistically.

Deaths from malignant disease numbered 48 which is three fewer than last year. If the deaths from malignant disease since 1950 are plotted graphically as shown on Table 8, it will be seen that there is a slight upward trend. On examining individual groups contributing to this picture, "cancer of the lung and bronchus" appears to be the only one having an increasing incidence. In assessing the figures it should not be forgotten that the population has risen by about 1,300 since 1950.

In 1969 the commonest site for cancer in men was the lung and bronchus and in the female, the intestine and the breast. The relationship between

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lung cancer and cigarette smoking is widely known and to a large extent, it is preventable disease.

The commonest cause of death in men was malignant disease followed by ischaemic heart disease (coronary type heart disease). The commonest cause of death in women was cerebro-vascular disease (strokes and allied complaints) followed by ischaemic heart disease.

We would have expected 1969 to have been an epidemic year for measles but only 11 cases were notified. In 1967, the previous epidemic year, 203 cases were notified. It can be assumed that this is a result of the large measles immunisation campaign carried out in 1968.

New cases of pulmonary tuberculosis numbered four which is in keeping with recent years.

It can be seen from the preceding figures that the Louth Rural District is a healthy place to live. Over half the deaths were in the 75 age group and over.

Thanks are due to the Public Health Inspectors and other staff for their constant watch on the environment. One particular aspect of their work is the control of rats, which apart from causing wastage of food materials are also carriers of infection. Perhaps the most well known of these is Weil's Disease which can be contracted from rat infested areas especially from stagnant water which has been contaminated with rat urine. Persons working in such areas should be scrupulous in washing after work and should wear preferably rubber boots and rubber gloves. Foremost however, the rats must be eliminated.

I would like to close once more by re-iterating the need for the maintenance of inoculations in infants against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and against smallpox, poliomyelitis and against measles. Also against Tuberculosis in the early teenagers.

My particular thanks are due to Mr. Shone and Mr. Child for their help during the year, also to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their support and interest in the work of the Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. E. LEE

Medical Officer of Health

LOUTH RURAL DISTRICT
REPORT ON THE HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITIONS
FOR THE YEAR 1969

Public Health Officers :

Medical Officer of Health :
J.E. LEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor :
S. SHONE, A.L.G.E.S., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.A.R.D.S.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
and Deputy Surveyor :
P. CHILD, M.R.S.H., M.I.P.H.E., M.A.P.H.I., A.R.D.S.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :
E. CAINES, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
D.G.L. MONTGOMERY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

SECTION A.

Social Conditions and General Statistics :

1) Area of the Rural District in acres	153,062
2) The estimated population	19,740
3) Density of population per acre (excluding foreshore).. . . .	0.12
4) Number of inhabited houses.....	approx. 6,616
5) Rateable Value of inhabited houses.....	approx. £316,381
6) Product of Penny Rate.....	£2,071

The Population of Louth Rural District since 1960:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>
1969	19,740
1968	19,630
1967	19,750
1966	19,360
1965	19,100
1964	18,650
1963	18,600
1962	17,594
1961	18,200
1960	19,010

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN THE YEAR 1649

BY JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE FIRST VOLUME

CONTAINING THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN THE YEAR 1649

BY JOHN BURNET

OF THE

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KING

CHARLES THE FIRST

IN THE YEAR 1649

BY JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

VITAL STATISTICS

(Note - figures in brackets show corresponding rates for England & Wales)

BIRTHS

(a) Live:

(a) Live:	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	341	168	173
Illegitimate	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>
	<u>355</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>179</u>
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population			18.0
Standardised Birth Rate for Comparability purposes			20.0 (16.3)
(Comparability Factor 1.11)			
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)			4 (8)

(b) Still Births:

	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	2	1	1
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	0.1		
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (Live & Still) Births	6.0 (13)		
Total Live and Still Births	357		

DEATHS.

	Total	Male	Female
	207	119	88
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	10.5		
Standardised Death Rate (Comparability Factor .97)	10.2 (11.9)		

Infant Deaths:

Male Female

(a) Under 12 months

Legitimate	2	1
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	8.0 (18)	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	9.0	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	0.0	

(b) Under 4 weeks

Male Female

Legitimate .	2	1
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births	8.0 (12.0)	

(c) Under 1 week

Male Female

Legitimate	2	1
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births 8.0 (10)

Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births & Deaths under 1 week
combined per 1,000 Total Live & Still Births) 14.0 (23)

Maternal Deaths (including abortion) Nil

Table 1. Ages at Death for 1969:

Ages in Years:	Under 1 year	1/4	5/14	15/24	25/34	35/44	45/54	55/64	65/74	75+	Total
Deaths:	3	0	3	1	1	2	9	33	49	106	207

Table 2. Table showing ages at death during the past 5 years and the averages for that period:-

Year:	Under 1 year	1/4	5/14	15/24	25/34	35/44	45/54	55/64	65/74	75+	Total
1968	5	0	4	3	1	2	9	37	64	81	206
1967	5	0	1	3	4	2	8	20	53	74	170
1966	5	2	0	3	3	7	20	26	53	98	217
1965	2	2	0	3	3	7	7	24	50	101	199
1964	6	1	0	4	2	2	10	24	45	101	195
Average	4.6	1.0	1.0	3.2	2.5	4.0	10.8	26.2	52.0	91.0	197.4
1969	3	0	3	1	1	2	9	33	49	106	207

Table 3. Standardised Death Rates for Louth Rural District for the previous seven years and 1969:

Year	Standardised Death Rates per thousand Standard population	Death Rates for England and Wales
1962	11.6	11.9
1963	11.07	12.2
1964	10.19	11.3
1965	10.8	11.5
1966	10.7	11.7
1967	8.34	11.2
1968	10.2	11.9
1969	10.2	11.9

Average Standardised Death Rate for Louth Rural District Council over the past 8 years (including 1969) = 10.4

Average Death Rate for England and Wales over the past 8 years = 11.7

It will be remembered that in 1968 the Registrar General started to use a new classification into causes of Death - the new classification having 65 causes instead of the previous 36. In 1969 the new classification has been continued but with one modification in that cancer, as a cause of death, has been broken up into five extra groups.

The causes of death for 1968 and 1969 are thus directly comparable except in the case of cancer.

Table 4 Causes of Death.

1968

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1) Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	3	-
2) Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	2	2
3) Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	9	2
4) Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	4
5) Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	1
6) Leukaemia	2	-
7) Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	17	14
8) Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	-	1
9) Diabetes Mellitus	1	1
10) Anaemias	-	1
11) Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	1	2
12) Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	1
13) Hypertensive Disease	5	4
14) Ischaemic Heart Disease	22	17
15) Other forms of Heart Disease	5	6
16) Cerebrovascular Disease	12	17
17) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	1	1
18) Influenza	-	1
19) Pneumonia	3	3
20) Bronchitis and Emphysema	5	4
21) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1
22) Peptic Ulcer	1	1
23) Intestinal Obstruction and hernia	1	-
24) Cirrhosis of Liver	-	1
25) Other diseases of Digestive System	2	1
26) Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-
27) Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-
28) Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	2	3
29) Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	1	1
30) Congenital Anomalies	1	2
31) Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	3
32) Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	-	4
33) Motor Vehicle accidents	2	-
34) All other accidents	2	1
35) Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	-	1
36) All other External Causes	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>105</u>	<u>101</u>

Table 5. Cause of Death

	1969	
	Male	Female
1) Malignant Neoplasm - Oesophagus	1	-
2) Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	2	1
3) Malignant Neoplasm - Intestine	6	3
4) Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	10	2
5) Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	3
6) Malignant Neoplasm - Prostate	3	-
7) Leukaemia	-	1
8) Other Malignant Neoplasms	13	4
9) Diabetes Mellitus	1	-
10) Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	1	-
11) Other Diseases of Nervous System etc.	3	2
12) Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	2
13) Hypertensive Disease	2	1
14) Ischaemic Heart Disease	29	15
15) Other forms of Heart Disease	4	11
16) Cerebrovascular Disease	12	19
17) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	6	7
18) Influenza	1	1
19) Pneumonia	4	7
20) Bronchitis and Emphysema	4	2
21) Peptic Ulcer	2	1
22) Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	2
23) Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-
24) Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	-
25) Other Diseases Genito Urinary System	3	1
26) Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	1
27) Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	-
28) Symptoms and ill-defined Conditions	2	2
29) Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-
30) Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>119</u>	<u>88</u>

Table 6. Anatomical Sites of Malignant Tumours causing death in 1969:

Site	Male	Female	Total
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	-	-	-
Oesophagus	1	-	1
Stomach	2	1	3
Intestine	6	3	9
Larynx	-	-	-
Lung and Bronchus	10	2	12
Prostate	3	-	3
Breast	-	3	3
Uterus	-	-	-
Other Sites	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>17</u>
	<u>35</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>48</u>

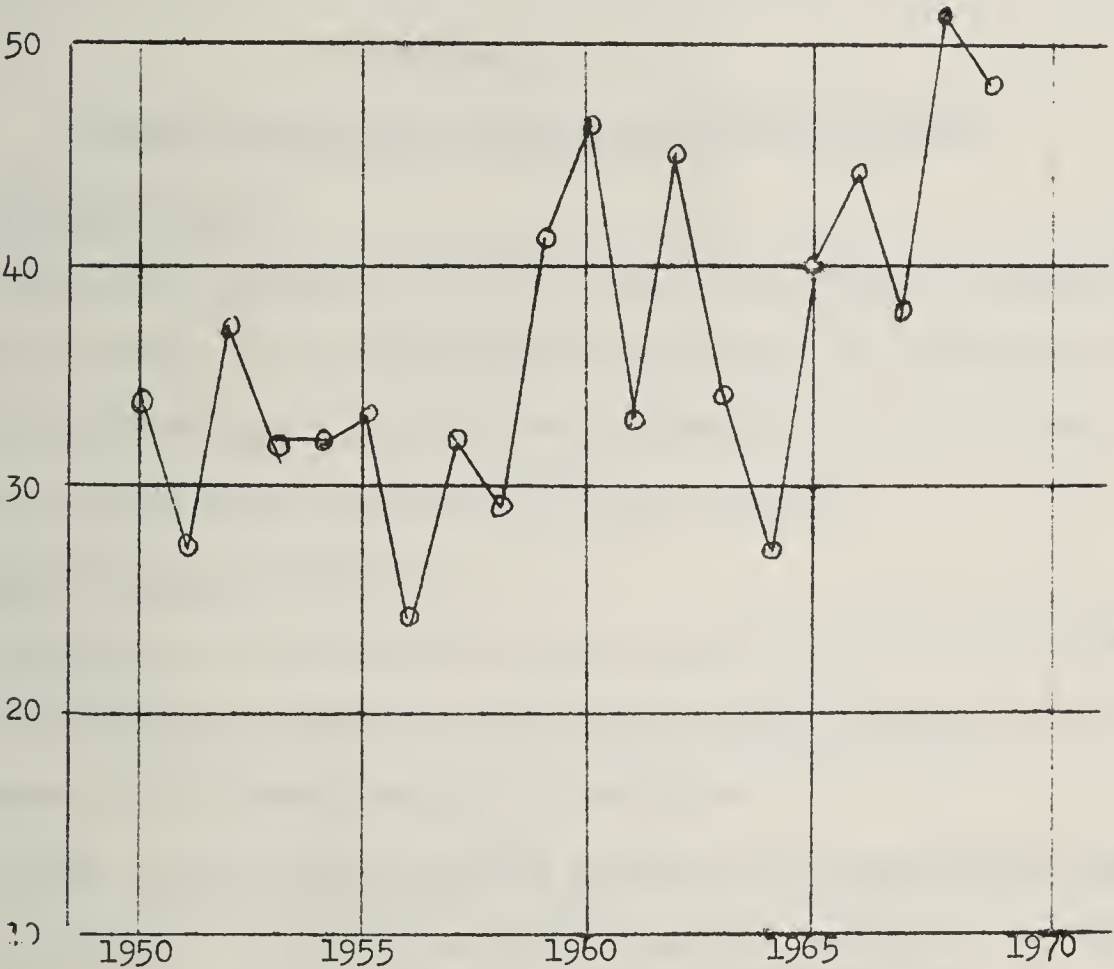
Table 7. Malignant Tumours: Numbers in previous five years compared with 1969:

Site	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964
Stomach	3	4	4	9	2	4
Lung and Bronchus	12	11	10	5	9	3
Breast	3	4	7	5	10	3
Uterus	-	1	1	-	2	1
Others	30	31	16	25	17	16
Totals	48	51	38	44	40	27

Table 8.

Cancer Deaths Louth Rural District Council, 1950 - 1969:

No. of
Deaths



In assessing these figures, it should be taken into account that the population of the Rural District has increased by about 1,000 since 1950.

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis notified during 1969:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases Notified</u>
Measles	11
Scarlet Fever	4
Salmonella	1
Whooping Cough	1
Infective Hepatitis	2

Tuberculosis - New Cases and Mortality during 1969:

New Cases				Deaths			
Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respirator		Non-Respiratory	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Average Number of Respiratory Cases notified in previous
six years 3.3

Average Number of Non-Respiratory Cases notified in
Previous six years 0.7

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities.

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln.

Samples of water, milk, ice cream and other items are subjected to bacteriological testing. I would like to thank Dr. J. M. Croll and his staff for their prompt assistance on many occasions.

Treatment Centres and Clinics:

The following Clinic services are provided by the County Council and by the Regional Hospital Boards towards meeting local needs in the preventive and treatment branches of medicine:

A. Clinics at the County Council's premises, 32, Queen Street, Louth.

School Children : 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesday afternoons in the month.
Immunisations and medical examinations.

Child Welfare :

Child Health Clinic	Each Tuesday 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Wednesdays 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Toddlers	Tuesdays, 2nd and 4th, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
<u>Ante-natal Mothercraft & Relaxation :</u>	Wednesday 2.30 p.m.
<u>Dental :</u>	By appointment.
<u>Chiropody :</u>	Wednesdays and Fridays by appointment.

Clinics at the County Council's premises, Continued/

<u>Child Psychiatry</u> :	Thursdays 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. First Monday in month, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
<u>Speech Therapy</u> :	Wednesday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and alternate Monday afternoons.
<u>Mental Welfare Officers</u> :	Wednesday 9 a.m.
<u>Welfare Foods</u> :	Daily.
<u>Remedial Teaching Classes</u> :	Tuesday morning and Thursday afternoon.

The Clinic is also used by the Family Planning Association and there are sessions on Monday (2nd and 4th in month) at 7 p.m.

B. At the Local Hospitals.

Mondays :	Orthopaedic 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Ophthalmology 9.30 a.m. General Surgery 10.30 a.m. Dermatology 2 p.m. Antenatal 2.30 p.m.
Tuesdays :	Alternate - Psychiatry 9.30 a.m. 1st and 3rd - School Eye Clinic 10 a.m. 2nd and 4th - Ophthalmology 10 a.m. Dental 2 p.m. General Surgery 2 p.m.
Wednesdays :	Except 1st in month, General Medicine at 9 a.m. and apart from 2nd Wednesday in month when it is at 2 p.m. Except 1st in month, Orthopaedic 1.30 p.m. Chest Diseases 9 a.m. 1st and 2nd in month, Paediatrics 9 a.m. 3rd and 4th in month, Paediatrics 2 p.m. 1st in month only, Antenatal 2 p.m. School Eye Clinic 2 p.m.
Thursday :	Ear, Nose and Throat, 9.30 a.m.
Alternate Thursdays :	Radiotherapy 11 a.m. Gynaecology 2 p.m. <u>Orthodontic, 10 a.m. at Queen Street Clinic.</u>
Fridays :	Orthopaedic, 9 a.m. General Medicine, 10 a.m. General Medicine, 2 p.m. General Surgery, 2.30 p.m. Radiology. Pathology. Geriatrician.

The Louth Health Clinic.

The Clinic is the local headquarters for the services run by the Lindsey County Council. These include a clinic for babies and toddlers where the mother is advised about care of the child and where it's subsequent development can be kept under review up to the age of five years. Immunisation is offered against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and measles.

The Louth Health Clinic, Continued/

The Speech Therapist treats cases of defective speech found at Infant Welfare Clinics, schools and also cases referred by the hospital consultants.

A Child Guidance service is provided at the Clinic, Children who are experiencing emotional difficulties at school or at pre-school age are seen with their parents and an effort is made to modify the influences which are affecting them adversely. This requires close co-operation between the Child Psychiatrist, the Psychiatric Social Worker and the Educational Psychologist. As with many medical services there appears to be an ever-increasing call on this service.

The Mental Welfare Officers play an important part in helping those persons who have been under treatment for psychiatric disorders and who by friendly visiting and assistance in obtaining employment can be helped to resume their normal activities.

The Chiropodist provides a much appreciated service for the elderly from Louth and it's environs.

The Clinic also forms the headquarters for the area for it's District Nurses and Midwives who are available to assist the Family Doctors under the direction of the Area Nursing Officer.

The Health Visitors for the neighbouring areas are based at the Clinic. They play an invaluable part in detecting medical and social ills and seeing that they are dealt with and in giving advice on medical matters.

The Clinic provides a Dental Service for school children and expectant mothers in the area. For those children who have abnormal jaw and tooth formation, treatment is provided by visiting orthodontists.

Environmental Health Services 1969.

The Mains Water Supply is provided by the East Lincs. Water Board. It has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. There is no trouble from Plumbo Solvency. The fluoride content is low and the level of nitrates is within accepted limits. There are 5,798 houses supplied from Public Mains with taps in the house and 14 supplied by stand-pipes or outside taps. The figures for 1968 being 5,665 and 14 respectively.

Fluorine Content in Bores supplying the Rural District (East Lincs. Water Board).

Raithby and Hubbards Hills Pumping Station	0.28 p.p. million	fluorine
Fulstow Pumping Station	0.30 p.p. million	"
Grimoldby Pumping Station	0.36 p.p. million	"
Binbrook Pumping Station	0.36 p.p. million	"
Mablethorpe & Sutton Pumping Station..	0.19 p.p. million	"
Private Supplies :		
Hainton .. .. .	.04 p.p. million	"

Forty-nine samples were taken from the mains supplies and all were satisfactory.

Nine hundred and fifty five houses are supplied from private sources with a supply in the house and 102 with a supply not in the house. (Figures for 1968 were 1,002 and 102 respectively). One hundred and forty six

samples were taken and thirty-one specimens were unsatisfactory. The majority of the unsatisfactory supplies were from chlorinated supplies where the chlorination had been defective.

There were 31 houses with privy vaults in the district and 657 with pail closets. The figures for 1968 were 31 and 739 respectively.

The number of houses with water closets was 6,100. The figure for 1968 being 5,932.

Nineteen sixty-nine showed progress in preparations for the extensions to the sewerage disposal works at Manby with sewer extensions to South Cockerington and Grimoldby, also for extensions to the sewerage works at Tetney.

The need for further Council housing at Tetney is quite acute and it would be beneficial if this could be carried out once the sewerage works has been extended.

Sewers and treatment are needed at Fotherby, Utterby, Ludborough, Fulstow, Covenham St. Batholomew, Covenham St. Mary, Yarborough, Alvingham and North Cockerington and possible means of dealing with this are being investigated.

Donington-on-Bain also requires sewers and a disposal works.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Louth Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In submitting this Annual Report for the year 1969 for your approbation, I am privileged to have completed twenty seven years service as Chief Officer to the Council.

It is necessary to call attention to certain matters, particularly the lack of progress with capital works of sewerage and sewage disposal. The absence of this service has brought about the aggravation of unsatisfactory conditions in some villages - particularly in the low-lying area North East of Louth. The Council's policy of providing a free cesspool emptying service twice yearly to domestic properties has helped but is a poor substitute for mains sewers in our villages. The situation has probably been saved from more serious worsening by the reduction in building activity, brought about by the Central Government's fiscal policies.

Progress in grant-aided housing improvement did not feel the impact of the new and increased grants which came into force too late in the year for the effect to be fully evident. Nevertheless, the total of 1,421 dwellings grant-aided to date is a very satisfactory achievement.

The continuing provision of "Footway Lighting" has brought a new dimension to village life and is much appreciated, even by those ratepayers originally antagonistic to its introduction. This is a service where the Council's efforts can be readily seen and, since 1965, lighting units have been provided in 41 villages. In the Annual Estimates for 1970/71, provision has been made for lighting in five additional villages.

During my extended absence from duty, owing to chronic illness, the Council's technical affairs were ably carried on by my Deputy, Mr. Peter Child, to whom I am much indebted. My thanks are also due to the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. E. Lee, the Clerk of the Council and the staff for their help at all times. The continued interest of Councillors in the work of the Department, and particularly that shewn by Committee Chairmen, is stimulating and greatly appreciated.

I am honoured to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

S. SHONE.

Surveyor to the Council.
Public Health Inspector.

August, 1970.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND
SURVEYOR TO THE COUNCIL

<u>HOUSING</u>	Total number of new houses erected			
	during the year	...	133	
	(1) By the Council	...	NIL	
	(2) By other Local Authorities	...	NIL	
	(3) By private enterprise	...	133	
	(4) Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders			NIL

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACTS, 1954 - 57.

No Certificate of Disrepair was issued.

INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES

(a) Total number of dwellinghouses			
inspected for housing defects	...	417	
(b) Number of inspections made	...	495	

REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT
SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE

Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers		94
--	--	----

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS

Public Health Acts	...	...	...	NIL
Housing Acts	...	...	...	NIL

SLUM CLEARANCE - PROCEEDINGS
UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS

(a) Number of individual unfit houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	12
(b) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...			30
(c) Number of dwellinghouses subject to Closing Orders	...	...	...	23
(d) Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit by Undertakings	...	...		1
(e) Number of dwellings included in confirmed Clearance Orders	...	...		NIL
(f) Number of dwellings demolished in pursuance thereof	...	...		NIL
(g) Total number of dwellings on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under Sections 34, 35, and 46, of the Housing Act, 1957	...	...		46
(h) Number of dwellings occupied under Sections 34, 35, and 46, of the Housing Act, 1957	...	...		NIL
(i) Houses voluntarily demolished or closed which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action				18

HOUSING ACTS - OVERCROWDING

Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	NIL
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

GRANT-AIDED HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS

The Council continued its policy of encouraging house improvement; 44 Discretionary and 22 Standard grant schemes being completed. This brings the combined total grants made to 1,421, a most creditable achievement.

Consideration has been given to the provisions of the Housing Act, 1969 concerning Improvement Areas but in no part of the District is the disposition of dwellings such as to justify action on an "Area" basis. The momentum of individual grant-aid will be maintained and the Council has authorised a housing survey in 1970 which will be used as an up-to-date appraisal of the existing housing conditions in the District, and a valuable guide to the Housing Committee in assessing future building problems.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACTS AND BUILDING REGULATIONS

The annual total of 584 applications reflects the effect of financial controls on building development generally. The continued efforts of the Chairman in dealing with delegated matters is appreciated by staff and public alike. There is little doubt that the expeditious manner in which the Council's Planning functions are dealt with does much to maintain a good Council image.

STREET LIGHTING

This service is now available in 43 villages and the Council continues in its policy of extension. It is intended to embrace a further 5 villages in the 1970-71 financial year.

FOOD PREMISES

The control and supervision of those premises within the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations has continued with a total of 346 inspections. Conditions are good and the premises call for no specific comment.

Premises registered for manufacture or preparation of preserved food	...	...	15
Premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream	...	...	2
Premises registered for the sale only of pre-packed ice cream	...	...	84
Bakehouses	...	...	7
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	9
Butchers Shops	...	...	11
Cafes	...	...	15
General Village Stores	...	...	158

Samples of ice cream were taken on 60 occasions, no adverse laboratory report was received. My thanks are again due to Doctor Croll and his Public Health laboratory staff for their willing assistance at all times.

NUISANCES

ABATED INFORMALLY

Refuse	...	...	...	9
Foul ditches etc..	...	...	...	68
Drainage	...	...	...	51
Poultry and animals	...	...	...	12
Dangerous premises	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	39
				<hr/>
				180

PETROLEUM STORAGE

The 149 premises licensed to store petroleum spirit have been regularly visited and the minor transgressions rectified.

With the development of the crude oil tank storage capable of holding some 15 million gallons at Tetney, special attention is being given to the conditions of storage in preparation for the issue of licence in 1970.

MEAT INSPECTION

The one privately owned slaughter house continues to be maintained and operated in excellent fashion and the owner is at all times co-operative and helpful.

Animals slaughtered total 97 cattle, 214 sheep and lambs, and 14 pigs.

All have been inspected in accordance with the Regulations. No evidence of major disease was found and only minor organs were declared to be unfit.

KNACKERS' YARDS

The one licensed premises continues to be managed and operated well and on no occasion has it been necessary to institute formal proceedings.

The Council's policy in reducing the multiplicity of this type of premises has been wise and supervision of slaughtering and processing methods is much improved and simplified.

<u>DRAINAGE</u>	Number of houses with privy vaults	-	31
	Number of houses with pail closets	-	657
	Number of houses with water closets	-	6,100
	Number of conversions to water carriage systems	-	65

SEWERAGE No progress was made during 1969 with providing further sewerage facilities and conditions in some villages still give cause for concern.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING SERVICE

The cesspool emptying service continues to be of considerable value in maintaining reasonable conditions in many villages where mains sewerage is not likely to be available in the near future. During the year 1,260 septic tank emptyings were effected.

CARAVANS There are 54 sites licensed embracing a total of 1,020 caravans. The co-operation of site operators continues to be good and conditions on sites of a high standard. Fifty eight minor contraventions during 1,130 visits were remedied.

REFUSE COLLECTION

In providing this service to some 6,246 dwellings, to three Royal Air Force establishments on Contract, and various holiday and residential caravan sites approximately 7,900 bins are collected weekly in the summer time and 7,800 in the winter months.

RODENT CONTROL

The one Operative engaged on this important work has surveyed 530 premises and treated 200. A total estimated 9,450 rats were destroyed.

No serious infestation was brought to the Council's notice.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

INSPECTIONS

PREMISES	Number on Register	Inspection- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	2	-	-
Factories not included in above, in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	72	27	-	-
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	4	4	1	-
TOTAL ...	79	33	1	-

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Number of Premises Licensed	-	59
Number of inspections	-	102
Number of defects	-	19
Number remedied	-	17

